

## THE WEATHER

Today—Fair; continued warm. Tomorrow—Probably fair. Highest temperature yesterday, 96; lowest, 65.

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

YOU MUST READ  
A MORNING NEWSPAPER  
TO LEARN THE  
LATEST WAR DEVELOPMENTS

NO. 4287.

ONE CENT in Washington and Suburbs Elsewhere Two Cents.

# ALLIES CROSS MARNE; HUN U-BOATS OFF COAST

**Sink Tug and Three Barges Near Chatham on Cape Cod. Shell Unarmed Men.**

## SWEEPERS FIND MINE NEST

**Discovery Off Fire Island Clears Mystery of San Diego's Destruction Friday.**

An Atlantic Port, July 21.—German submarines are again operating off the Atlantic coast.

A sea-going tug and three barges have been set on fire by shells and sunk off the Massachusetts coast as the initial result of the first day's renewed activity of the submersible.

There have been no casualties reported thus far.

### PROBABLY SUNK SAN DIEGO.

It is thought by officials that the appearance of the submarine off here today is a positive proof that the armored cruiser San Diego, sunk on Friday morning, was a victim of a German U-boat, either the same or a sister boat of the craft that played havoc with the "small-fry" tug and barges today.

First intimation of the U-boat's activity came when the Navy Department early this afternoon gave out an official statement that read as follows:

#### Navy Reports News.

"An enemy submarine is operating off the Massachusetts coast," the Navy Department has been advised. "The Orleans naval station on Cape Cod near Chatham, reports sighting a tug and three barges on fire, having been shelled by a submarine, which was seen."

"American warships from the First naval district are out after the submarine."

Late tonight came this supplementary statement from Rear Admiral Palmer, acting Secretary of the Navy: "The Navy Department this afternoon received a dispatch stating that the tug and barges shelled by a submarine off the Massachusetts coast were sunk. All of the crew of the tug were rescued. One man was injured by shell-fire. The men were taken to Coast Guard Station No. 4, Orleans, Mass."

### Find Hun Mines Off Fire Island.

Point of Woods, N. Y., July 21.—A German submarine was sighted about one mile east of the Fire Island lightship at 7 o'clock Friday evening. It was learned today. This is regarded as solving the question as to the manner in which the cruiser San Diego was sunk the same day. The lightship is anchored about twelve miles south of Fire Island light.

Many scout ships were within wireless call of the lightship, which immediately notified them of the presence of the submarine. A large fleet responded and the hunt for the undersea craft was started.

Heavy firing at sea was heard in many places on the south coast of Long Island at 8 o'clock Friday night and again at 3 o'clock Saturday morning.

#### Mine Sweepers Locate Nest.

A fleet of mine sweepers, sent to the vicinity of the San Diego sinking on Saturday morning, rounded up a large nest of mines of German make, which were destroyed. The discovery of the mines removed all doubt that one or more submarines had been mine-sweeping off the Fire Island coast for several days.

The torpedo which is accepted here as the cause of the San Diego's death blew its way through the cruiser's engine room, putting her machinery and wireless out of commission at once.

#### Another Vessel?

Indications that another vessel, not yet reported, had been sunk by the U-boat were shown in the drifting ashore of many barrels of crude oil along Fire Island beach, between Lone Hill life-saving station and Fire Island inlet. Many of the barrels were burned, others were charred and still others were full of oil. Belief was expressed here that the oil barrels may have come from a tank ship.

Hydroplanes are still skimming over and near the surface of the ocean searching for bodies of men missing from the San Diego. None have floated ashore, nor have any been discovered by the planes.

### Bring Frightfulness Across Atlantic.

The American destroyers are tonight searching everywhere in North Atlantic waters for the submarine that yesterday brought frightfulness home to this country.

With additional patrols along the transport lanes, and precautions taken elsewhere on the coast, it was said there will be no interruption of the stream of men and munitions now going to Europe.

The Navy Department received confirmation that the tug and three barges, attacked off Cape Cod, by the submersible, had been sunk. The report said all the crew were saved, and that but one man was injured by shell-fire.

The reappearance of the submarine was not a surprise to officials. But the brutality of the attack and the utter lack of military value it brought realization of the fact that Germany was trying to make good her frightfulness threat.

It is not known definitely whether one or more U-boats are operating in our waters. Some navy officials

## TOP O' THE MARNE IN, HEINE!



## D. C. BOY SAFE THOUGH ON SAN DIEGO CRUISER

**Pascal Armstrong Wires Parents of Escape Second Time in Year.**

"Safe and well, Pascal," was the message that brought to an end two days of suspense and fear that had held the minds of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Armstrong of Washington. The telegram was the first word of the safety of their son, Pascal Edward Armstrong, who was a seaman on the armored cruiser San Diego when that vessel was sunk last Friday.

So far as known, young Armstrong was the only Washington boy on board the ill-fated war vessel.

But with his Uncle Sam, we're going to lick Germany badly, but I'll come back without a scratch."

Enlisted at Eighteen. That was the message Pascal left with his mother when he enlisted in the navy, shortly after the United States entered the war.

Now 19 years of age, he enlisted in the navy a year ago last May. Before enlisting he was employed by the Dupont Powder Company, at Hopewell, Va. He tried to resign to enter the navy, but the company wouldn't let him. He was given an indefinite leave of absence and told that all of "his things" would be put away for safe keeping until his return.

Despite his boast of returning without a scratch, young Armstrong has had two narrow escapes from death. Recently he was struck by a falling 8-inch shell, and his injury sent him to the hospital.

He was released from medical care and ordered back to the San Diego just before he sailed on his last voyage, and for the second time narrowly missed death.

Nine-Year-Old Helps. While his big brother is away from home in the nation's fighting forces, Clement Moore Armstrong, who is just 9 years old, believes in "helping all he can." He already owns two liberty bonds but is a somewhat disappointed young man because, when his parents finally agreed to yield to his importunities that he be allowed to "get a job" and "earn some more," he found it impossible to obtain a permit. The authorities thought he was too young to go to work. Clement is steadily trying to find some one who is willing to disregard that fact and give him a job anyway.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, with their two sons, came to Washington several years ago. Pascal Armstrong, after attending public school here, was employed for a short time in the Botanical Gardens and later at Hope well. While on board the San Diego, he was a member of one of the 5-inch gun crews.

Russian General on Charity. Paris, July 21.—Gen. Brusiloff, former commander-in-chief of the Russian army, who was wounded in the fighting in Moscow, is at present living entirely on public charity.

## Hun Press Calls Their Drive a Failure; Plans Revealed by Prisoners

Paris, July 21.—The German press is realizing that the Marne-Champagne offensive has ended in disaster. One paper says:

"We are unable to conceal any longer the fact that German prisoners betrayed our offensive plans. We must recognize that the German offensive has been a failure. The German people are patiently awaiting the issue."

## CREW OF 9 IN NEW GIANT HUN PLANES

**Carry 4 Engines, Wing Spread 140 Feet, Length 90 Feet.**

Paris, July 21.—Germany is turning in desperation to construction of giant bombing planes to overcome the increasing superiority of the allies in this field.

Its latest machine can now carry nine passengers, consisting of the pilot, another pilot in charge of the engines, two observer officers, two machine gunners and three specialist engineers.

The planes are of the Lizen model and their chief characteristics follow: Four motor-engines each of 300 horsepower; spread of wings, 140 feet; total length, 90 feet; weight, empty, over nine tons; weight, fully loaded, over fourteen tons. Two tons of bombs can be carried. Seventy-five to eighty miles an hour maximum speed. Armament consists of four machine guns.

The allied aviators, however, are now flying in gigantic planes that can readily withstand any number of the latest German machines.

## THEFTS OF FREIGHT TOTAL \$38,000,000

**Loss in One Year Makes U. S. Plan Big Hunt.**

New York, July 21.—Upward of \$38,000,000 was lost last year, through theft of freight in transit in the United States, it was announced yesterday.

Federal authorities, determined to make freight matter as safe as the mails, have perfected a plan whereby "lost" goods will be insured against larceny while their property is in the hands of government employees.

Beginning tomorrow, a systematic hunt will be instituted by the government, which will employ thousands of men in the work, in the vicinity of New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco.

The Railroad Administration determined this on receipt of reports of the magnitude of the freight thefts, in one alone of which merchandise valued at \$10,000 was stolen from a single car near Kansas City. Guards detailed to watch valuable goods in transit have been murdered, and looting on a wholesale scale has passed beyond the point where local police authorities in the various cities can cope with it.

## GAS SHELLS ARE POTENT WAR WEAPON

**Many Advantages Over Projectors—New Means of Defense.**

Uncle Sam's gas experts today regard gas shells as the most important method of using gases in warfare.

Voluntarily from shells is far more effective than sending it in clouds out of cylinders.

Success is not dependent on the wind, and there are no elaborate trench preparations against backfire. Ordinarily cannoneers fire the shells, with long-range guns or trench mortars.

The targets can be picked out with accuracy. Gas shells, too, can be fired over hills, where poisonous clouds then roll into dugouts and rout gunners from their positions.

The Huns use two types of shells: some explode when they hit, others have time fuses. They send over shells with long-time fuses, then others with shorter fuses, which explode all at once.

Certain gas shells are marked "K" or "K2." The first contain dense gases, slow to disperse; the "K2" shells deliver lighter gases that float away quickly, allowing assault troops to follow up the gas attack.

Besides issuing masks, United States army gas specialists have carefully instructed Pershing's soldiers in other protective methods. They have shown them how to stop the Hun gases, all heavier than air, from pouring into dugouts and cellars.

Blankets are nailed across the top of the doorways of dugouts and a plank upon which the blanket may be rolled up. When the gas warning is sounded these blankets are unrolled and sprayed with water or a mixture of water and glycerin to ensure air-tightness.

The men are also taught to clear trenches and dugouts after a gas attack. The men literally dig the gas out with their hands and shovels, and the general form of a snow shovel. In dugouts a small fire of wood will disperse the poisonous fumes.

Harry Lauder a Candidate. London, July 21.—Harry Lauder yesterday announced that he is a candidate for Parliament in the next general election. He says he proposes to run against Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden (both Laborites with pacifist leanings), and "smash the pacifists."

Permits on British Roads. London, July 21.—After Sept. 1 no person will be able to use any horse or vehicle with a carrying capacity of 1,500 pounds without a permit from the Road Transport Board. Those used in agricultural work will be exempted.

Earth Shocks in South Africa. Johannesburg, South Africa, July 21.—Ten earth shocks occurred in this region yesterday. They caused the collapse of the mine works. Damage and casualties are not yet determined.

**French and Americans Join in Pursuit of Retreating Huns on Northern Bank--Report German Line Pierced.**

## AMERICANS ALONE TAKE 17,000 CAPTIVES; CHATEAU THIERRY FALLS TO ALLIES

**British Join in Offensive Near Soissons; Berlin for First Time Mentions that American Troops Are in Action on Marne Front; Losses Inflicted, Claim**

**With the American Army on the Marne, July 21.—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northwest of Chateau Thierry, it is stated in authoritative sources tonight.**

### FRANCO-AMERICANS CROSS MARNE.

Paris, July 21.—Pursuing the German forces, which were driven back to the north bank of the Marne, the French and Americans have followed them across the river.

American and French troops have entered Chateau Thierry on the Marne.

A violent battle rages north and south of the Ourcq. Heavy German re-enforcements are met by Franco-American reserves.

Between the Marne and Rheims the counter drive is making steady progress despite the fierce German resistance, backed up by ever-increasing reserves.

The German line is reported to have been pierced northwest of Chateau Thierry.

### PRISONERS MAY TOTAL 25,000.

Prisoners are being brought in in steady streams. The total is unofficially reported to be near the 25,000 mark. Considerably more than 400 guns have been captured.

A summary of the official day communique is as follows:

"This morning French troops entered Chateau Thierry.

"Violent fighting is going on north and south of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims.

"Despite stiffened German resistance our progress continues."

### TAKE 17,000 PRISONERS, 560 GUNS.

Headquarters American Army in France, July 21.—At 10 o'clock Saturday morning the Americans had taken 17,000 prisoners, actually counted, and 560 guns. Gen. Pershing reported in his communique made public tonight. No Germans were on the south side of the Marne at 10:30 Saturday morning. The communique follows:

"It was reported at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19: Aviation reported dense clouds of smoke covering the bridges over the Marne. This may be to hide a withdrawal. A large assembly of troops in the region southeast of Ville-en-Tardenois is reported by aviation. This may be for a counter attack on the center of the allied attack of yesterday. German counter attacks were very strong today, especially from Aisne to Chaudun, where they seem to have reached the middle of the plateau west of Ploisy, and to have taken Chaudun. Farther south we progressed to Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front. On the Marne-Rheims front the enemy appears on the defensive, and we advanced slightly in places."

German Fleeing. "It was reported at 11:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19: 'Advance continues. Counter attacks thrown back. We have taken Courmelles, and are near (west of) Villenotre, west of (about 500 meters) Plessier Huleu, and have taken Roset St. Albin and Maubry. In the Roset St. Albin region the Germans appeared to be fleeing, as few prisoners were made."

"It was reported at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 20: 'We have taken 17,000 prisoners, actually counted, and 560 guns. At the Ourcq River and possession of which would force the Germans to abandon all territory to the south of Armentieres."

That a movement back to the line of this railroad is probably under the military report. The generally accepted theory is evidenced by the fact that the Franco-American forces have taken Chateau Thierry, apparently without great loss of life.

The generally accepted theory is that the allies are bearing upon the menace by the allies of the highway connecting Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois is of great significance, as control of this highway at any point would prevent the German forces from establishing a new line on Breny, Armentieres, Villers-sur-Fer and to the northeast to Rheims.

In other words there is great reason to hope that the shirt-sleeved Americans, aided by the British and French, have driven forward with such dash and momentum that the Germans will lose far more than the foot of the salient on the Marne.

Metake 1,000 Square Miles. If the allies should force the Germans to retire to the line they held previous to May 27, it would mean that they would retake from the enemy a salient thirty miles deep and about 1,000 square miles in area.

The generally accepted theory has been held among military experts that in driving their line to the Marne in the fighting of May and June, the Germans took 50,000 prisoners. It would appear that already the allies have taken about half that number in their counter drive.

Should it prove that the Franco-American forces have pierced the German lines, the German withdrawal may take on the semblance of a rout, in which case the number of prisoners would increase rapidly.

There is every reason to believe

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